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ABSTRACT

An overview is provided of the Central Oklahoma Economic Development District (COEDD) library system, which serves seven counties. A general analysis of COEDD's background and purpose is followed by demographic and economic data for the area. An inventory of present library facilities and activities is presented along with a comparison with state standards, consideration of problem areas, and suggested solutions. Finally, there are analyses of library services in the individual counties of the district. The conclusion indicates that most problems are related to inadequate funding. (LS)

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A Library Report for the COEDD District

SUB-STATE PLANNING DISTRICT NO. 5

IR 003 000

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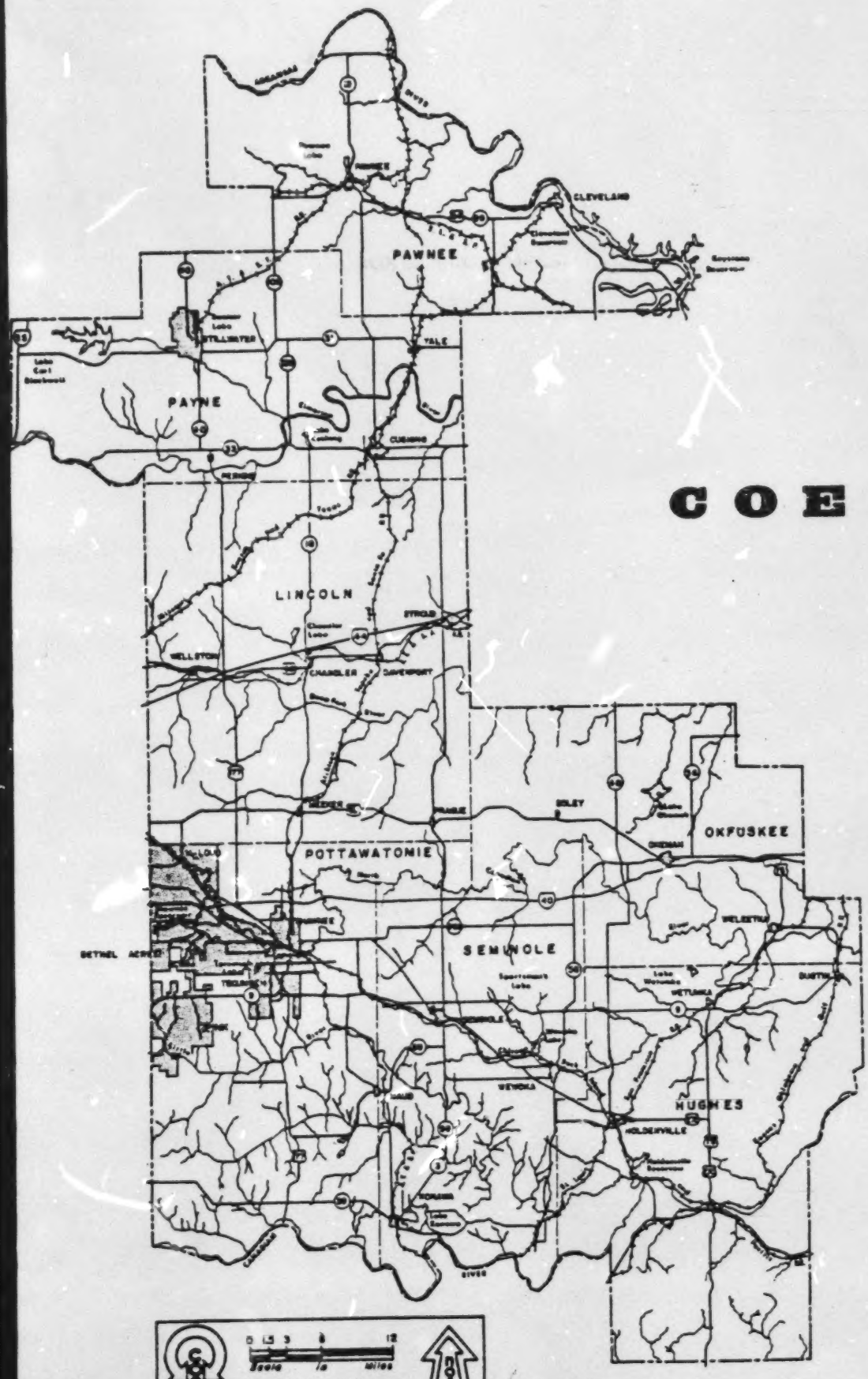

COEDD

The preparation of this map was financed in part through a comprehensive planning grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development

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INTRODUCTION

This Report was prepared to provide an overview of the COEDD Area's library system, which serves the seven counties depicted on the preceding page. The Report is intended to inventory the Area's present library facilities, compare these activities with the State standards, recognize problem areas, and suggest solutions required to relieve these problems.

The Report begins with a general analysis of the COEDD organizations's background and purpose, which is followed by population figures and projections, a regional overview, and an areawide, economic presentation. Library systems are then discussed prior to a rather detailed inventory and analysis of the COEDD Area's library activities.

BACKGROUND

The Central Oklahoma Economic Development District (COEDD) was organized in 1967 through the efforts of a motivated citizenry who decided jointly to attempt to reverse economic trends in a region in central Oklahoma. This district or region of eight counties had experienced a high rate of unemployment, low per capita income, out-migration of professional skilled technicians, and in general a loss of economic activity throughout the area. With the reversal of these trends as the primary goal and objective, COEDD was formed as a local-federal partnership to attack these problems. COEDD was initially structured with non-local support provided by the Economic Development Administration. In addition to the many projects funded to date trhough EDA and private activities, COEDD is now responsible for sponsoring areawide health, land use, and criminal justice planning.

In 1971 COEDD widened its area of concern to include areawide comprehensive planning for seven counties in the COEDD region as one of the eleven substate planning districts. With these added activities and prior activities, COEDD has now been organized pursuant to the Inter-Local Cooperation Act of the State of Oklahoma. This regional association (COEDD) is made up of an eight county region in central Oklahoma, including the territory in Pawnee, Payne, Lincoln, Pottawatomie, Okfuskee, Seminole, Creek and Hughes counties. For areawide comprehensive planning purposes, and as a substate planning district, the region is composed of the seven counties not including Creek County. The purposes of COEDD are as follows:

- To permit local governmental units to make the most efficient use of their powers by enabling them to cooperate with other localities on a basis of mutual advantage and thereby to provide services and facilities in a manner pursuant to forms of governmental organization that will accord best with geographic, economic, population and other factors influencing the needs and development of local communities.

- To provide a practical and organized means by which the public agencies within the district may cooperate and coordinate their activities as set forth above to achieve maximum benefits and results.

- To provide means and services for coordinating the individual and intergovernmental activities of and within the public agencies for the betterment of the District.

- In coordination with the Oklahoma State Planning Agency, to prepare and develop an overall district wide comprehensive development program for long range growth, which programs include adequate land use, housing, open space, public utilities, transportation, and economic planning; and contain a specific program for district cooperation, selfhelp and the investment of public resources, both financial and human.

- To formulate, develop and administer a program for planning and development in order to improve physical, economic, social, and environmental conditions in the region.

- To implement and coordinate the overall comprehensive planning and development in the region among the members.

- To carry out such research, planning and advisory functions as are necessary and helpful to the foregoing activities.

- To render such non-financial assistance to its member governmental units as is within the scope and range of its activities and purposes.

- To facilitate cooperation and coordination of activities with Federal and State agencies having responsibility for planning and developing natural, human, and physical resources of the region; as well as planning, legislative, or executive authorities of neighboring states, regions, counties, or municipalities.

The regional association (COEDD) has the following authority, responsibilities, and functions.

- To identify and study problems, functions and services in the district and make the appropriate policy and action recommendations.

- Assist in planning, implementing and carrying out public works and other projects within and for the benefits of the district.

- To formulate, adopt and extend, revise and update, an overall comprehensive development plan for the district with due regard for the development of the overall economic, social, and physical needs of the district, as well as other portions of the area or state as may be affected thereby. To advise and assist its members within the association on how to best implement and make effective the plan for the overall best interest of each member of the association.

- To review planning and development proposals and projects, and make appropriate policy and action recommendations.

- To administer, or enter into contracts to administer, operate, and maintain services or facilities established under this agreement or agreed upon and approved by member public agencies.

- To contract for services with persons or firms or other units and levels of government to carry out the purpose of the association.

- To receive gifts, contributions and donations to carry out the purposes for which it was formed.

- To perform professional, advisory and administrative functions as are necessary and helpful in carrying out the purposes of the association.

- To perform such other area or district functions as the members of the association deem appropriate for the association and in accordance with authorization of Title 74, O.S. Supr. 1965, 1001 et. seq.

- To apply for, contract for, receive and expand for its purposes, funds or grants from any participating governmental unit, the State of Oklahoma, the Federal Government, or any other source.

- To acquire and hold property for its use and incur expenses to carry out its functions.

The Board of Directors of COEDD includes not less than three (3) nor more than six (6) from each county participating in the district or region. The Board of Directors may include members from the Board of County Commissioners of each county, governing boards of incorporated cities and towns and the Soil Conservation Districts. The apportionment of persons serving on the Board shall be determined both by area and by population. Presently, there are 35 members on the Board of Directors.

POPULATION TRENDS

Historic Population Growth

The District: 1907-1970

The total population figure for the district between 1907 and 1970 has remained almost constant while at the same time fluctuating greatly during the intermittent years. As is evident from Table One and Plate One, the net growth rate for the district has been only 2.2. percent compared to 30.9 percent for the State.

The growth curve over those years is very interesting. The district's population increased dramatically from 1907 to 1930. This is quite contrary to the national trend where a great rural to urban migration was occuring, but nevertheless logical when the variable of the Oklahoma land rush is considered. The decline in population from 1930 to 1960 appears to indicate both stabilization of land ownership and a rural to urban migration which as mentioned, was prevalent throughout the county during the preceding thirty years. A slight upsurge in population can be seen in the years 1960 to 1970 (1.97 percent) which may be indicative of a new growth trend.

The Counties: 1907-1970

Little variation in population-growth patterns among the seven counties is apparent in the 63 year period. As Table 1 reveals, each county, with the exception of Payne, shows a general tendency to peak in 1930 and then rapidly decline.

Hughes County:

Between 1907 and 1970 Hughes County has declined from 19,945 to 13,228, a percentage loss of -33.7 percent. Having had its peak simultaneously with the region in 1930 (30,334), the decline has been constant up to and including 1970. Unlike most of the other counties which indicate a trend reversal in 1970, the population in Hughes County continued to decline, losing an additional 2,000 persons between 1960 and 1970.

Lincoln County:

Lincoln County has had a decrease in its population every decade

since 1907 with the exception of an insignificant gain in 1930. Between 1907 and 1970, the county has lost 17,811 individuals or -47.7 percent. Unlike Hughes County, an increase was recorded for the ten year interval between 1960 and 1970.

Okfuskee County:

Okfuskee County follows the district trend with a peak in 1930 (29,016) and a continuing downward trend to the present. The county's overall loss between 1907 and 1970 has been -31.5 percent. This decline did not abate in 1970, as an additional loss of 1,023 was recorded as a loss of -8.7 percent.

Pawnee County:

Between 1907 and 1970, Pawnee County has lost a total of 5,774 individuals or -33.7 percent. Having peaked in 1930, the population gradually declined until 1970 when a small but significant 4.2 percent increase was noted.

Payne County:

Payne County shows a radically different population trend from the other counties, but one which is closely allied to that of the State and the nation. Between 1907 and 1970, the county has realized gains in excess of 28,000 persons or 30.0 percent. It suffered mild setbacks in 1940 and 1960 but picked up again during the 1960's for a ten year increase of 15.5 percent. The stability in the growth rate of Payne County is directly attributable to the second largest university in the State, which is located at Stillwater.

Pottawatomie County:

Pottawatomie County registered the greatest net population in 1907 and the second greatest in 1930, but suffered a mild -0.3 percent loss over the entire 67 year period. From 1930 to 1960, the population was on a continuous decline. In the ten year period between 1960 and 1970, the trend was reversed with a net gain of 1,648 individuals or 4.0 percent.

Seminole County:

Seminole County had an astonishing 442.1 percent increase from 1907 to 1930. Since that peak year in 1930, the county has been undergoing a rapid population decline. The 1970 figure shows a total population of 24,144; a loss of 110.4 percent from 1960.

PLATE 1

CHANGE IN POPULATION SINCE 1907

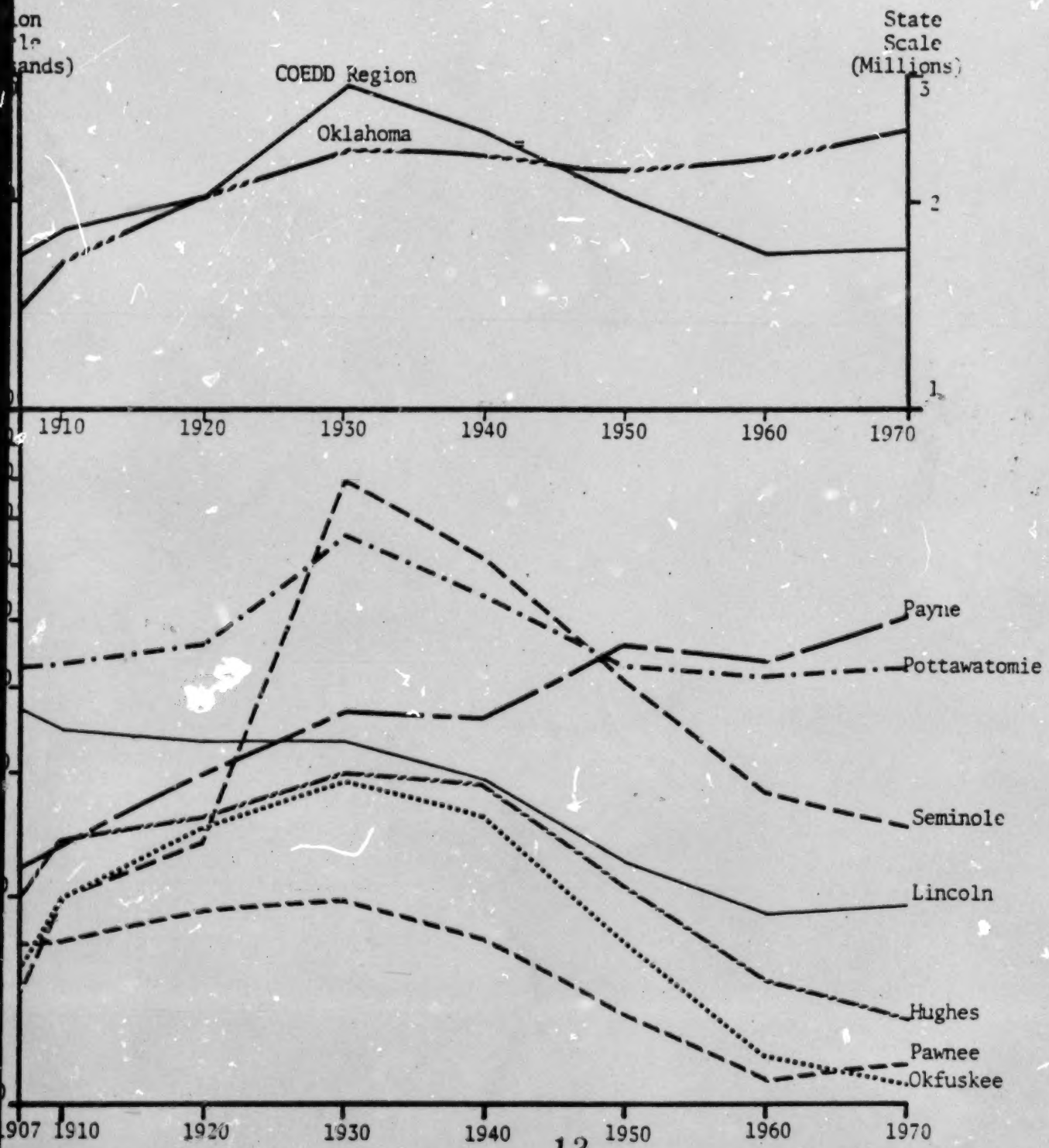


TABLE 1
Population of the COEDD Area, 1907-1970

Area	1907	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
Oklahoma	1,414,177	1,657,155	2,028,283	2,396,040	2,336,434	2,233,351	2,328,284	2,559,253
COEDD	169,926	183,440	203,644	296,668	254,027	204,449	170,300	173,663
Hughes	19,945	24,040	26,045	30,334	29,189	20,664	15,144	13,228
Lincoln	37,293	34,779	33,406	33,738	29,529	22,102	18,783	19,482
Okfuskee	15,595	19,995	25,051	29,016	26,279	16,948	11,706	10,683
Pawnee	17,112	17,332	19,126	19,882	17,395	13,616	10,884	11,338
Payne	22,022	23,735	30,180	36,905	36,057	46,430	44,231	50,654
Pottawatomie	43,272	43,595	46,028	66,572	54,377	43,517	41,486	43,134
Seminole	14,687	19,964	23,808	79,621	61,201	40,672	28,066	25,144

Area	1907-1970 Change -Number	1907-1970 Change Percent	1960-1970 Change Number	1960-1970 Change Percent
Oklahoma	1,145,036	80.9	230,969	9.9
COEDD	3,737	2.2	3,363	1.9
Hughes	-6,717	-33.7	-1,916	-12.7
Lincoln	-17,811	-47.7	699	3.7
Okfuskee	-4,912	-31.5	-1,023	-8.7
Pawnee	-5,774	-33.9	454	4.2
Payne	28,632	130.0	6,423	14.5
Pottawatomie	-140	-0.3	1,648	4.0
Seminole	10,487	71.4	-2,922	-10.4

Population Density and Distribution

Population density (the average number of people per square mile of land area) is another indicator of an area's character. Rural areas, with people spread out among many farmsteads have low densities while urban areas not only have large numbers of people, but all are within a relatively small area. Oklahoma in general, is considered a fairly rural, sparsly populated state as is shown by its 1970 population density of 37 people per square mile, well below the United States average of 57.4 people per square mile.

Plate 2 and Table 2 show the trends in population density for COEDD and its component counties. The 1970 population density for the district of 34 people per square mile is slightly below the State's and well below the nation's densities. There have been some fluctuations during the 63 year period, yet there has been no net gain during the entire time span.

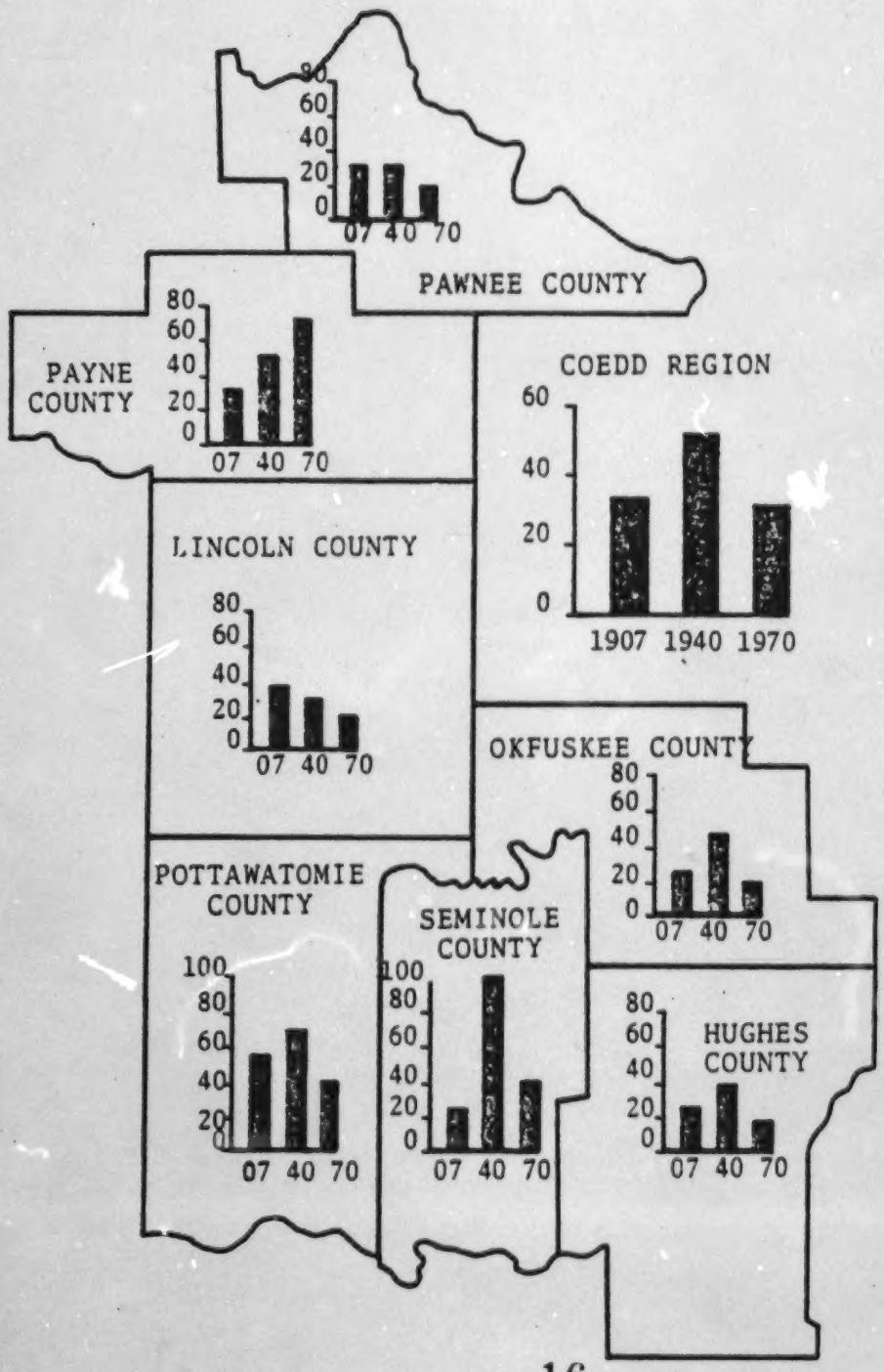
Payne County, is the most densely populated of the seven counties in the district while Okfuskee shows the least number of persons per square mile with 17. Of the seven counties, three have recorded increases over the past ten years (Pawnee, Payne and Pottawatomie) three decreases (Hughes, Okfuskee and Seminole) and one remained the same (Lincoln).

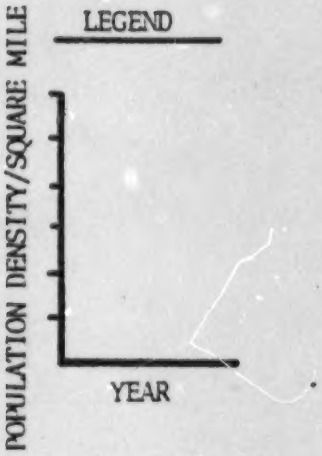
TABLE - 2
Population Density

Year	Okla.	COEDD	Hughes	Lincoln	Okfuskee	Pawnee	Payne	Pott.	Sem.
1907	20	34	25	38	24	29	32	54	23
1940	34	51	36	30	41	29	52	68	97
1950	32	41	25	23	27	23	67	55	65
1960	33	34	19	20	18	18	65	52	44
1970	37	34	16	20	17	19	73	54	41

PLATE 2

POPULATION DENSITY





Distribution refers to the pattern of settlement within the region and how this pattern is changing with time. Plate Three, called a population spot map, shows where the concentrations of population are located in the district. It is clear that the cities and towns dominate the pattern, not only with their own population, but with strong clusters of population immediately surrounding them. It is almost possible to locate major highways by the clusters of dots along these arteries such as between Shawnee and Seminole.

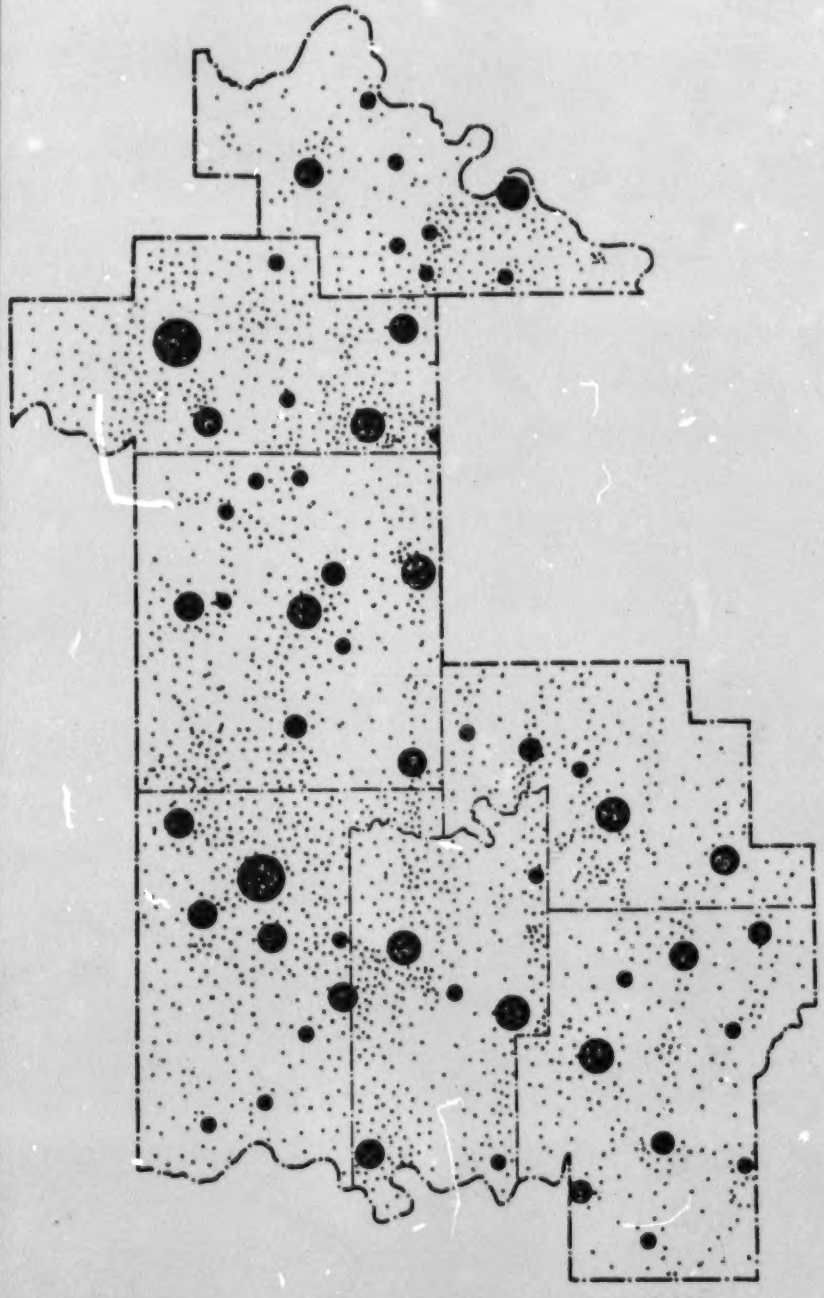


PLATE 3

COEDD REGION

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

1970

LEGEND

- 25 PERSONS
- 75 – 100
- 501 – 1000
- 1001 – 2500
- 2501 – 10000
- 10000 +

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

In the past decades the mainstay of the region's economy was the mining and agrarian sectors. However, due to the decline in oil exploration and increased agricultural mechanization, employment opportunities within these two sectors continually dwindled from 31.5 percent of the total employment in 1950, to 13.8 percent in 1970. These sectors provided employment for 6,376 in 1970.

The region has been plagued with chronic unemployment since 1950 which can generally be attributed to the transition of the region's economy from one export base (mining and agriculture) to another (manufacturing). The very evidence of long-run growth is, in fact, the transition of dependence from one export sector to another as evidenced by the 94.8 percent growth in manufacturing employment between 1950 and 1970 coupled with a 71.8 percent decline in agriculture employment and 57.2 percent decline in mining employment during the same period.

The following sections present the details of the economy. These include income figures, retail trade or consumption, and labor force analysis. The dominant sectors of the economy are given greater attention to determine their direction during the planning period. The COEDD area, due to its location, its history, and its people, sits on the threshold of a dramatic economic upsurge in the next twenty years.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Income Analysis

Income is a measure of an area's vitality and well-being. It is the principal factor in determining the standard of living and the level of services to be provided. Generally speaking, the higher the area's income, the greater is the number and quality of services provided.

In the ten year period between 1960 and 1970, the region's total personal income rose from $228.3 million to $448.2 million or 96.3 percent (See Table 3). This increase was substantially less than the 105.1 percent experienced by the State. The percentage increase ranged from a low of 75 percent in Pottawatomie County to a high of 130.2 percent in Okfuskee County.

In 1950, the median family income for the region was $1,923 while the State's median family income was $2,387, representing a gap of $464 (See Table 4). Median family income ranged from a low of $1,362 in Okfuskee County to a high of $2,562 in Payne County. In that year, only two counties, Payne and Seminole, exceeded the median family income of the State. By 1970, the region's median

family income had risen to $5,875 or 205 percent while the State's average had risen to $7,725 or 223 percent. Again, there was a substantial gap of $1,850 between the region and the State. The median family income for the individual counties ranged from a low of $3,977 in Hughes County, to a high of $6,979 in Pottawatomie County. However, despite the monumental gains within the region, the income differential between the region and State was considerable. In fact, regional family income was 23.0 percent less than the State average.

TABLE 3
Total Personal Income And Percent Of Change (Millions Of Dollars)

Area	1960	1970	% Change 1960-70
Hughes	$17.0	$29.8	75.3
Lincoln	22.3	46.3	108.1
Okfuskee	9.6	22.1	130.2
Pawnee	13.0	27.2	109.2
Payne	65.6	137.9	110.2
Pottawatomie	65.2	114.1	75.0
Seminole	35.6	70.7	98.6
Region	228.3	448.2	96.3
State	4,077.1	8,361.5	105.1

Source: Ozarks Regional Commission, Oklahoma Development Plan, 1973

TABLE 4
Median Family Income 1950--1970

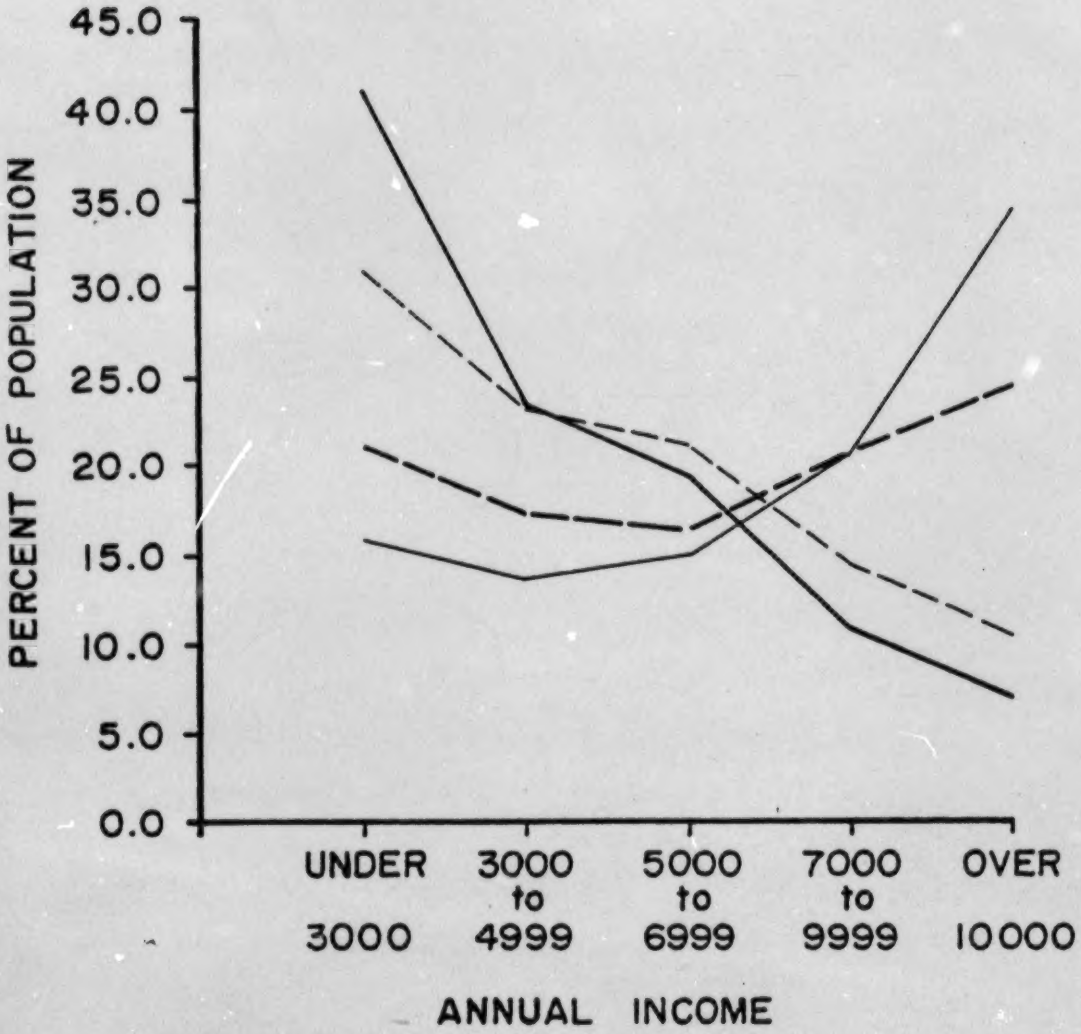
Area	1950	1960	1970	% Change 1950-60	% Change 1960-70
Hughes County	1,479	2,700	3,977	83.0	47.3
Lincoln County	1,718	3,506	6,443	104.0	83.8
Okfuskee County	1,362	2,396	4,549	76.0	89.9
Pawnee County	1,708	3,580	6,644	110.0	85.6
Payne County	2,562	4,376	6,972	71.0	59.3
Pottawatomie County	2,196	4,219	6,979	92.0	65.4
Seminole County	2,439	3,815	5,563	56.0	45.8
Region	1,923	3,513	5,875	82.6	64.3
State	2,387	4,620	7,725	94.0	67.2

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, Census of Population

Upon analysis of the region's family income distribution, it is noted that 18,021 families, or 40.1 percent of the total number of families, had incomes of less than $3,000 in 1960, while only 30.9 percent of the families statewide had incomes of less than $3,000 (See Plate 4 and Table 5). The percent of families under $3,000 for individual counties ranged from a high of 55.6 percent in Hughes County to a low of 31.6 percent in Payne County.

PLATE 4

FAMILY
INCOME DISTRIBUTION



LEGEND

- OKLAHOMA 1970
- COEDD REGION 1970
- OKLAHOMA 1960
- COEDD REGION 1960

TABLE 5
Family Income

Area	Total # Families	Under $3,000	Under $4,999	Under $6,999	Under $9,999	Over $10,000
			1960			
Hughes County	4,108	55.6	21.3	12.0	5.7	5.4
Lincoln County	5,252	43.9	23.1	17.7	9.1	6.2
Okfuskee County	2,966	58.8	21.4	11.5	5.6	2.7
Pawnee County	3,042	42.8	25.6	17.9	7.9	9.3
Payne County	10,787	31.6	25.3	19.3	15.2	8.6
Pott. County	11,135	35.0	24.2	20.9	12.8	7.1
Seminole County	7,605	40.9	22.1	20.1	10.0	6.9
Region	44,895	40.1	23.6	18.4	11.0	6.8
State	613,000	30.9	23.5	21.0	14.5	10.1
			1970			
Hughes County	3,749	29.5	18.1	16.2	17.4	18.8
Lincoln County	5,457	22.3	16.6	15.4	23.0	22.7
Okfuskee County	2,787	32.5	22.8	17.3	14.4	13.0
Pawnee County	3,219	19.8	17.0	16.2	20.8	26.2
Payne County	12,122	16.6	17.4	16.2	21.1	28.7
Pott. County	11,533	19.8	14.2	16.1	21.4	28.4
Seminole County	6,798	24.2	20.5	18.0	19.1	18.2
Region	45,655	21.5	17.3	16.4	20.4	24.4
State	679,256	15.6	13.9	15.0	21.3	34.2

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population

In 1970, the region showed a remarkable decrease in families under the poverty line with only 21.5 percent falling into the category. The same was true statewide where the percent declined to 15.6 percent. The individual counties within the region all recorded a decrease in the number and percent of families under the poverty line. The range for the region went from a high of 32.5 percent in Okfuskee County to a low of 16.6 percent in Payne County.

Occupations

Between 1950 and 1970, the district experienced shifts in the occupations structure of its labor force which were similar to those of the State and nation (See Tables Six and Seven). Employment in the agricultural and unskilled laborers occupations decreased in proportion and number, but all other occupational groups, especially those requiring more training and education grew. These changes reflect higher educational levels and technological advances including greater use of machines to replace unskilled manual labor. Farmers and farm workers were the largest occupational grouping in 1950 (22 percent of the total force, see Table 6). The COEDD area now had the same percentage of farmers and farm laborers as the State as a whole.

Unskilled laborers, while declining since 1950, gained over 500 employees between 1960 and 1970 (See Table 6). This may reflect changes in oil field activity, although the district has a smaller percentage of laborers than the State.

TABLE 6
Occupational Distribution by Percent--1950- 1970

Occupation	1950	1960	1970	Oklahoma 1970
Professional, Technical and Managerial	18.6	20.8	22.9	22.6
Farmers & Farm Workers	21.8	9.9	4.5	4.5
Clerical and Sales	15.9	18.2	25.3	23.0
Services	9.5	11.7	18.1	13.4
Skilled Workers	13.5	15.0	11.5	13.4
Semi-Skilled Workers	13.9	17.2	14.1	13.9
Laborers	4.9	4.6	3.6	3.9
Not Reported	1.9	2.5	--	5.2

TABLE 7
COEDD Employment by Occupation--1950--1970

Occupation	1950	1960	1970	Percent Change 1950-70	Percent Change 1960-70
Professional, Technical and Managerial	11,996	11,146	19,287	+60.8	+73.0
Farmers and Farm Workers	14,124	5,346	3,796	-73.1	-29.0
Clerical and Sales	10,248	9,752	21,274	+107.6	+118.2
Services	6,184	6,272	15,199	+145.8	+142.3
Skilled Workers	8,730	8,035	9,640	+10.4	+20.0
Semi-Skilled Workers	8,971	9,216	11,839	+32.0	+28.5
Laborers	3,153	2,480	3,022	-4.2	+21.9
Not Reported	1,240	1,366	---	---	---
Total Employment	64,616	53,613	84,056	+30.1	+56.8

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population

The highest percentage gain in employment between 1950 and 1970 occurred in the services occupations. The percentage of workers in this category increased from 9.5 to 18.1 percent, or almost double. The importance to the region of service occupations is apparent when compared to the state which only had 13.4 percent in 1970.

The clerical and sales occupations doubled the number of persons and now constitute over one-fourth of the region's employed. However, there were important changes within the category. Sales workers increased by only 80 persons in the twenty year period while almost 11,000 clerical workers were added. This is comparable to the gain in professionals who require clerical support.

Professional, technical, and managerial employment in the district increased from 11,996 to 19,287 (61 percent) between 1950 and 1970. All of this increase occurred within the last ten years. The proportion of workers in this occupational category increased from 18.6 to 22.9 percent during the twenty year period and parallels the state figure.

Skilled and semi-skilled workers, while increasing in numbers, have not shown the dramatic changes of the other categories. Both constitute a small proportion of the total employed than in 1960. New manufacturing activity in the region since 1970 should reverse this trend by the 1980 census.

Now that a general analysis of the area's population and economic character has been discussed, the library facilities presently serving the COEDD district can now be more meaningfully identified and related. With future population and economic growth considered, the need for future library service can be more easily projected.

LIBRARY PLANNING

It has been said that all of man's knowledge has been written. The key to this knowledge fits the front door of the local public library. It is no accident that the local public library is located where it is available to any who have a need to partake of the offerings inside. No longer is the library merely a source of recreation for housewives or children or a facility to serve the intellectual elite. Inside one may find a political or labor leader, an industrialist or research scientist, a student seeking better grades or a citizen seeking self-improvement. The library has become a support for the cultural base, a source of entertainment for all ages, a warehouse of information about all subjects, and a route to continuing education for any occupation. Its materials are arranged to enable as many people as possible to apply in their daily lives the record of what is known.

Service Facilities

Man has been warehousing written materials since the Egyptians first learned to use papyrus and ink. Today each year adds voluminous quantities to that which already exists. No one local library can house all of this material, so to make such material conveniently available to every citizen, a hierarchy of library services has been established. The most humble level of service is the bookmobile. Then comes the community library, the city and town library, the State of Oklahoma Library, and the Library of Congress.

The Bookmobile. The bookmobile is a small library on wheels carrying books of greatest reader interest with a large section devoted to children's selections. The bookmobile is intended to service scattered populations in remote areas. Visits by this mobile unit may be infrequent but they must be on a regular well timed schedule.

Community Libraries. Community libraries are intended to serve populations of less than 5000. They shelve 10,000 plus volumes including popular readings, rotating collections, records, and general magazines.

City and Town Libraries. City and town libraries are intented to service populations of greater than 5000. They retain on hand at least three useful books per capita and also have available magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, government documents, films, records, microfilm, tapes, slides, exhibits, and pictures.

The COEDD region does not have available a "regional resource center" so the next library service level would be the State of Oklahoma Library or the Oklahoma State University's Major Resource Library.

Site Selection

If a library is to become an integral part of people's lives, which it is intended to be, the site selection for a proposed library must be given the careful consideration afforded any other public facility. Usually library trips are subordinate to other errands; therefore, the library

location should be in the mainstream of daily activity. A location in the Central Business District of a smaller community or in the shopping center of a larger community would meet this requirement. Adequate parking must be provided along with convenient access to foot traffic. Libraries are compatible with most commercial activities and the thought that libraries should be located in a secluded, quiet, backwater of the community is a myth. Civic centers are often poor locations for libraries for they tend to become deserted at 5:00 p.m. and libraries prime hours are the evenings and weekends. When considering proposed site locations for a library, remember the libraries are intended for use and the more traffic a library gets, the lower the per unit cost of operation.

STATE LIBRARY STANDARDS

Why have a public library? The public library, for a majority of people, is the quickest and easiest route to the world's best thought. The public library is an escape route to the wisdom and experience of all mankind. Thus, it is important that this source of wisdom and knowledge be kept open, free from impediments, and out of the control of any self-seeking interest groups.

In the State of Oklahoma, 116 individual public libraries serve 676,565 citizens. Six library systems serve 1,034,650 citizens. However, 617,069 citizens of the State of Oklahoma have no library service available to them. It is the belief of the Advisory Committee on Public Library Standards that every citizen has a right to public library service, for without this source of information, industry may suffer, people wither intellectually, and effectiveness of democracy may be hindered.

In order for the citizens of Oklahoma to have some scale by which to evaluate the library services available to them, a series of standards has been developed by the State Library Staff, as illustrated in Tables 8 and 9.

The purposes and functions of public libraries. The major function of the library is to provide informational, educational, and cultural services to all citizens. A statewide network of public library systems will make this economically feasible. This statewide system would require cooperation among all types of libraries including public, school, college, university, and special facilities.

The library is the information center of its service area. A hierarchy of library services includes multi-county service, county-wide service, city or town service, and trade area service. These services should be available to every citizen with a maximum of 30 minutes travel time for rural dwellers and 15 minutes travel time for urban dwellers.

The library provides information from all types of material including printed matter, audio visual sources, exhibits, pictures, and documents. The library uses sources outside the library including other libraries; other community agencies and individuals; and through the Oklahoma Teletype Inter-library System, the local library provides information from the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Oklahoma major resource libraries, regional bibliographical centers, and the Library of Congress. This

information is provided in person by librarian patron assistance, in print for use in or out of the library, through copy service, by telephone, and through mail delivery. The facilities for these information services are to be made available to every citizen within a 30 minute drive. The library also provides facilities for group meetings, seminar and study rooms, conferences, discussion groups, and story-hours. The staff under professional guidance provides tours and seminars, informational brochures, and information to the news media. The major emphasis of the staff is on service for the individual library patron.

The library is the educational and cultural resource center for the service area. The local library is a primary resource center for citizens wishing to use the materials, facilities, staff, cultural programs, listening facilities, pictures for home or office use, book lists, and instruction in the use of the library. It is a supplementary resource center for schools, colleges and universities, museums, churches, and other civic and cultural groups which rely on the library for materials, facilities, and instruction.

Library collections. Every library should have a written statement of policy covering the selection and maintenance of its collection of books and non-book materials. Materials added to the collection should meet high standards of quality in content, expression, and format and should meet the needs and interests of the individual community. The collection should contain opposing views on controversial topics and the character of the collection should be influenced by the existence of other collections in the area. All materials should be actively used and selected by usefulness, not by format. The community library should provide access to enough books to cover the interests of the entire population and should have enough reference books to provide the information most often needed. Finally, materials in the library should be organized following an easily understood standard style of indexing and shelf arrangements to facilitate use of the collection by the public and staff.

Structure and government of library service. All libraries should be organized under the Oklahoma Library Code or under the provisions of the State code. Organization of the board, service and personnel policies and procedures, and financial records and accounting should meet local, State, and Federal laws and ordinances. Annual reports should be submitted to the appropriate governmental bodies.

Trustees. Trustees selected for the board shall be chosen for their value to the public, the government, and the library in interpreting the needs of the community, the will of the government, and the policies of the library. Provisions will be made for staggered terms. The functions of the board and the library director are clearly differentiated into policy making and policy administrative activities, respectively. The board shall adopt by-laws to conduct their own business and should prepare written statements concerning goals, library policies, book selection, service, and personnel. Board members should be members of applicable library associations and should be encouraged to attend professional library conferences and meetings. Their attendance at board meetings is mandatory.

Personnel. The library's unique function of serving as the one

unbiased, nonpartisan source of information for all people calls for personnel of the highest competence and integrity; therefore, libraries must have adequate, competent personnel to render effective service. The selection of qualified staff members, as well as the organization and conditions under which they work, are basic considerations in an institution dedicated to public service. Adequate personnel to meet these goals will depend on the availability of graduate librarians, continuous in-service training for all levels of library employees, and sufficient broad based funding to provide salaries which are competitive with other states.

DIRECTION FOR LIBRARIES

It seems today's approach to library planning and development is to no longer create and support the more fragmented system that most often is typified by a central facility with branch activities, but rather, the newer approach systematically locates and operates larger and better equipped and more capably staffed central facilities without branch operations. This approach fosters a more regional or areawide concept for libraries, and its promoters state that because of this consolidated fashion, more capable library services can be provided local residents with less demanding staff and personnel requirements.

With the singular, more concentrated central facility, a bookmobile service can be undertaken to serve much the same purpose as a branch activity. However, the mobile unit, of course, provides a new element of flexibility plus its staffing requirements are far less demanding, with the same personnel serving a much wider segment of the area's population.

For this areawide approach to be successful, it must meet the approval of the local citizens that operate, finance, and partake of library activities. Thus far, the multi-area or county approach seems to be somewhat controversial among local cities and counties in the COEDD District. Some locations view this concept as a proper and progressive step for libraries, while others oppose the program and desire no modifications to their present, more local system of operation. The direction local libraries will pursue remains a local issue and decision; however, if financial participation is desired from other units of government such as the State or Federal branches, then the larger, more consolidated multi-service area library concept most likely will be required.

TABLE 8
CHART OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES
STATE DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES

TYPE OF LIBRARY	SERVICES	HOURS OF SERVICE	PERSONNEL	COLLECTIONS
I. STATE LIBRARY AGENCY Oklahoma Department of Libraries				
II. MAJOR RESOURCE LIBRARIES Oklahoma County System Tulsa City-County System Provide supporting services for all types of libraries	1-General Library Service (through libraries & bookmobiles): a. Lending for home use b. Community Information Center c. Reading Guidance 2-General Cultural Services a. Programs b. Study Discussion 3-Book Evaluation Center 4-Processing Center 5-Data Processing Services 6-Reference-Resource Center 7-Inter-library Communication Service (Teletype) 8-Photoduplication 9-Inter-library Loan 10-Telephone Information Service 11-Consultant Services 12-In-service training 13-Program Planning 14-Rotating Displays and Exhibits	66 - 72 hours per week (7 days, 4-5 nights)	Total Staff: 1/3 Professional, 1 each 2,500 population including: 1. Professional Librarians a. Administrative Services b. Service for Adults c. Service for Young Adults d. Service for Children e. Extension Service f. Technical Services. 2. Subject Specialists a. Business and Technical b. Fine Arts c. Local History d. Social Science & Urban Studies 3. Library Assistants 4. Clerical and Supporting	1-2 currently useful books per capita of county population. 2-All media[2] 3-Add 1/3 vol. per capita annually 4-Add 1/2 adult non-fiction titles published annually 5-25% of collection juvenile 6-Withdrawals 5% annually 7-Subject strength in assigned areas 8-Selective depository of public documents
III. REGIONAL RESOURCES CENTER Multi-County System	1-General Library Service (through libraries & bookmobiles) a. Lending for home use b. Community Information Center c. Reading Guidance 2-General Cultural Services a. Programs b. Study Discussion 3-Book Evaluation Center 4-Inter-Library Communication Service 5-Photoduplication 6-Inter-library Loan 7-Telephone Information Service 8-Consultant Services 9-In-service training 10-Program Planning 11-Rotating displays and exhibits	66 - 72 hours per week (6-7 days, 4-5 nights and Saturday)	Total Staff: 1/3 Professional 1 each 2,500 population including: 1. Professional Librarians a. Administrative Services b. Service for Adults c. Service for Young Adults d. Service for Children e. Extension Service f. Technical Services 2. Library Assistants 3. Clerical and Supporting	1-3 currently useful books per capita. 2-All media[2] 3-Add 1/8 vol. per capita annually, including 25% new titles published annually 4-25% of collection juvenile 5-Withdrawals 5% annually
IV. CITY AND TOWN LIBRARIES Over 5,000 population If unaffiliated, these services only would be available.	1-General Library Services a. Lending for home use b. Community Information Center c. Reading Guidance 2-General Cultural Services a. Programs b. Study Discussion 3-Program Planning 4-Publicity, displays 5-Inter-library Loan 6-Photoduplication 7-Telephone Information Service	30 - 60 hours per week If over 25,000 pop. - 66-72 hours per week 6-7 days, 4-5 nights 5,000-25,000 pop. - 5 days with 2 evenings and Saturday	Staff: 1 each 2,500 population 1. Professional librarian in charge 2. Library assistants 3. Clerical and supporting staff 4. If over 25,000 population, add two professional librarians a. Reference librarian b. Children's librarian	1-3-4 currently useful books per capita 2-All media[2], except films 3-Add 1/3 vol. per capita annually 4-25%-30% juvenile 5-Withdrawals 5% annually
V. COMMUNITY LIBRARIES 2,000-5,000 population towns under 2,000, branches of systems, or served by bookmobiles. If unaffiliated, these services only would be available.	1-General Library Services a. Lending for Home Use b. Ready-Reference c. Reading Guidance 2-Publicity, displays 3-Telephone Information Service 4-Inter-library Loan	At least 20 - 30 hours per week	Staff: 1 each 2,500 population 1. Library Assistants 2. Clerical and Supporting Staff	1-At least 10,000 currently useful volumes 2-Popular reading 3-Nursing Collection 4-Records 5-General Magazines 6-Add 1/2 book per capita annually 7-1/3 juvenile 8-Withdrawals 5% annually

City, town and community libraries in public library systems have access to all these services

[1] FINANCIAL SUPPORT - Goals based on per capita support are based on maximum local effort, plus state aid, and state equalization funds plus Federal funds. Also, the State Department of Libraries must be adequately funded to meet its goals as set forth in the Standards and to free Federal funds now being used for the operation of the State Department of Libraries.

[2] ALL MEDIA - The full range of materials: Books, magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, government documents, films, records, microfilm, tapes, slides, exhibits, pictures. For quantitative standards for all media except books, see Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966.

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TABLE 9

GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING MINIMUM SPACE REQUIREMENTS[1]

Population Served	Shelving Space: Size of Book Collection	Shelving Space: Linear Feet of Shelving[2]	Amount of Floor Space	Reader Space	Staff Work Space	Estimated Additional Space Needed[3]	Total Floor Space
Under 5,000	10,000 vol. plus 4 bks. per capita for pop. over 3,500	1,300 linear ft. Add 1 ft. of shelving for every 8 bks. over 10,000	1,000 sq. ft. Add 1 sq. ft. for every 10 bks. over 10,000	Min. 500 sq. ft. for 16 seats. Add 5 seats per M over 3,500 pop. served at 30 sq. ft. per reader space	300 sq. ft.	1,000 sq. ft.	3,000 sq. ft. or 0.7 sq. ft. per capita, whichever is greater
5,000-9,999	20,000 vol. plus 4 bks. per capita for pop. over 5,000	2,500 linear ft. Add 1 ft. of shelving for every 8 bks. over 20,000	2,000 sq. ft. Add 1 sq. ft. for every 10bks. over 20,000	Min. 700 sq. ft. for 23 seats. Add 4 seats per M over 5,000 pop. served at 30 sq. ft. per reader space	500 sq. ft. Add 150 sq. ft. for each full time staff member over 3	1,000 sq. ft.	4,200 sq. ft. or 0.7 sq. ft. per capita, whichever is greater
10,000-24,999	40,000 vol. plus 4 bks. per capita for pop. over 10,000	5,000 linear ft. Add 1 ft. of shelving for every 8 bks. over 40,000	4,000 sq. ft. Add 1 sq. ft. for every 10 bks. over 40,000	Min. 1,200 sq. ft. for 40 seats. Add 4 seats per M over 10,000 pop. served at 30 sq. ft. per reader space	1,000 sq. ft. Add 150 sq. ft. for each full time staff member over 7	1,800 sq. ft.	8,000 sq. ft. or 0.7 sq. ft. per capita, whichever is greater
25,000-49,999	75,000 vol. plus 3 bks. per capita for pop. over 25,000	9,315 linear ft. Add 1 ft. of shelving for every 8 bks. over 75,000	7,500 sq. ft. Add 1 sq. ft. for every 10 bks. over 75,000	Min. 2,250 sq. ft. for 75 seats. Add 3 seats per M over 25,000 pop. served at 30 sq. ft. per reader space	1,500 sq. ft. Add 150 sq. ft. for each full time staff member over 13	5,250 sq. ft.	16,500 sq. ft. or 0.6 sq. ft. per capita, whichever is greater
50,000 and up	100,000 vol. plus 2 bks. per capita for pop. over 50,000	6,250 linear ft. Add 1 ft. of shelving for every 8 bks. over 100,000	10,000 sq. ft. Add 1 sq. ft. for every 10 bks. over 100,000	Min. 4,500 sq. ft. for 150 seats. Add 3 seats per M over 50,000 pop. served at 30 sq. ft. per reader space	3,000 sq. ft. Add 150 sq. ft. for each full time staff member over 20	10,000 sq. ft.	27,500 sq. ft. or .55 sq. ft. per capita, whichever is greater

1/ Based on Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries, 1962 - updated to provide space for books and personnel recommended in Oklahoma "Goals for 1975". For estimates of building and furniture costs, consult the annual architectural issue of the Library Journal (Dec. 1). For additional standards on the nature and quality of the building, see ALA Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966.

2/ A standard library shelf equals 3 linear feet.

3/ Space for circulation desk, heating and cooling equipment, multipurpose room, stairways, janitors' supplies, toilets, etc. as required by community needs and the program of library services.

DISTRICT INVENTORY

Before library problems and improvements can be properly identified and undertaken, respectively, to upgrade and better serve the local residents of the COEDD Area, the existing library facilities should be recognized and carefully evaluated. To gain this basic inventory of "existing conditions", the COEDD Staff conducted a detailed survey, and along with this process, obtained and utilized annual reports from the State Library Department containing basic data relating to each of the District's central library facilities. Subsequently, Table 10 was prepared to provide an overview of the Area's current library facilities.

As indicated in Table 10 , the COEDD Area is presently served by 19 central library facilities. These activities are primarily supported through financing provided by the particular city's or county's government with the cities most often being the fiscal provider.

In books alone, over 288,818 volumes presently serve the Area. The largest book collections are located in the District's two largest population centers, Stillwater and Shawnee. Both these facilities serve as County-wide activities.

Each library receives new material each year, which serves to constantly upgrade the service abilities of the local facilities. Those recently receiving a high volume of new books include Prague (2600), Cushing (868), Stillwater (2504), Shawnee (1906), and Seminole (1906).

Library facilities are effective only if their services are frequently utilized by local citizenry. A primary means of judging the use of a particular activity is to consider the library's book circulation. Particularly high book circulations are recorded in Holdenville (26,543) Cushing (54,899), Stillwater (211,033) Shawnee (198,649), Seminole (30,019), and Wewoka (28,242).

Each of the District's 19 libraries operate from a central facility, with several of the activities operating branch services and deposit stations. The Okfuskee County, Shawnee and Wewoka Libraries operate branch facilities, while the City of Stillwater provides three deposit stations to better serve their local residents. There presently are no bookmobile services in the Region.

Inter-library loans are practiced by most of the District's libraries, which serve to improve the ability of the local facility to better provide for nearby residents. This program is particularly effective if the user does not require immediate collection of the material.

The financial means required to operate the Area's libraries are provided by several sources, with fiscal support from the District's cities providing the greatest amount, as stated. Five central libraries receive operation fees from the County budget, while State and Federal funding, gifts, and fines represent other sources of monetary backing.

TABLE 10

AN OVERVIEW OF
THE DISTRICT'S LIBRARY FACILITIES

	Holdenville	Wetumka	Chandler Lincoln County	Stroud	Prague	Okfuskee County	Boley	Wewoka	Cleveland	Cromwell	Cushing	Perkins	Stillwater	Yale	Tecumseh	Shawnee	Konawa	Seminole	Wewoka
Material Inventory																			
Total Volume	18858	3047	12000	9850	6000	17985	2981	1500	25000	13551	28553	4850	46857	7700	5050	39400	9000	24467	16429
Additions to Volume	443	75	500	550	2600	1284	223	36		295	868	500	2504	240	150	1906	200	2950	279
Book Circulation	26543	5148		8748	7071	15416	1800	350	8557	4767	54859	4295	211033	9845	1590	98649	5256	30019	28742
Total Juvenile Vol.		2000	4000	2178	2000	6605	800	25		2359	4509	1400	19308	2950	1685	15395		6725	5092
Total Adult Vol.		1047	8000	7702	4000	11379	2181	1475		11192	22761	3450	31549	4750	1367	24005		16275	11246
Records		75	100					0		165	875		702	137					
Periodicals & Pamphlets		5	7	25	24	48		0	13	12	105		136	15		75		50	50
Service Outlets																			
Central Facility	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Branches						2										1			1
Deposit Station			1																
Bookmobile													3						1
Loan Transactions																			
Inter-Library	76	60	12	19	12	5	600	600	30	50			177			47		23	35
Bulk Library						3200							534						
Financial Information																			
City	14760	2040	200	6300	2547		179	0	1750	4500	32240	1020	92534	5900	1225	58298	1735	34019	15471
County			6000			7414	540	540									38		
State																			
Federal													2981						
Fines & Fees		30	60		80	175		10		52	4600		3502	147				348	232
Gifts & Endowments					3866	52		160					1200	25	50	1000		3500	
Staff																			
Librarians	1	1	1	1*	1	1*	1**	1	1	1	1**	1	(3* 4(1**	1*	1	2	1	1**	1
Full Time Staff	1			1*		1	1				1*		2			2		3	2
Building Staff				1									1			1		1	
Part Time Staff			1			1					1		5	1		1			
Amount Capital Expend.																			
Building Remodeling								200			2438		103156			2407			1500
New Equipment				1347	46300											1311		300	1807
Initial Book Stock					12880														
Registered Borrowers	5670	500	2500	674		3224			924	1546	3495		12650	715					2792

*Bachelor Degree **Masters Degree

Presently, approximately 50 personnel staff the Area's 19 libraries, including both full and part-time employees. Stillwater has the largest staff with a total of 12 full and part-time staff members. Eight of the Area's librarians have completed college, while four additional members have their master's degree.

As indicated by Table 10, capital expenditures have recently been made by Stroud, Prague, Weleetka, Cushing, Stillwater, Shawnee, Seminole, and Wewoka. Of these expenditures, Prague with $59,180 and Stillwater with $103,156 have made major additions to their buildings, equipment inventory, and book stock. Shawnee's capital expenditures come to over $3,700 and Wewoka's expenditures are just over $3,300.

Service Radius Considerations

As illustrated in Figure 1, without considering the quality of library service provided by each facility, most locations within the COEDD District are within a 10 mile range of a library center. Those locations outside a 10 mile range, "Potential Problem Areas", are primarily situated on the perimeter of the seven county district; therefore, libraries in other District cities may remove even more of that territory identified not within ten miles of a public library facility. Sites within ten miles of at least two central libraries are illustrated in Figure 2. The area covered by the service radius of at least two, and in some instances three facilities, totals to a significant portion of the entire COEDD area and tends to include the more populous areas of the region. Not only do residents of these overlapping areas have a choice of facilities, but the number of volumes from which to choose is greatly expanded, as illustrated in Figure 3.

Problem Identification

The following list discusses some of the problems confronting library systems within the COEDD Area, as expressed by the library staffs:

. Inadequate space needed to expand services and book collection.
. Need for a separate facility for processing books.
. Activities room for children which is somewhat isolated from other functional portions of the library.
. Public restrooms needed in library.
. Lounge for personnel.
. Additional library personnel is needed for reference purposes and inter-library loans.
. Books need cataloguing. (Staff Shortage)
. Library facility needs both internal and exterior rehabilitation.
. Borrowers do not return books and often do not pay fines.

Most libraries express the need for additional space to support improved library facilities. The solution offered by the local librarians is that more funds are needed to adequately serve the library needs of the COEDD Area. With additional funds, better facilities, services and more personnel could certainly be provided.

Figure 1

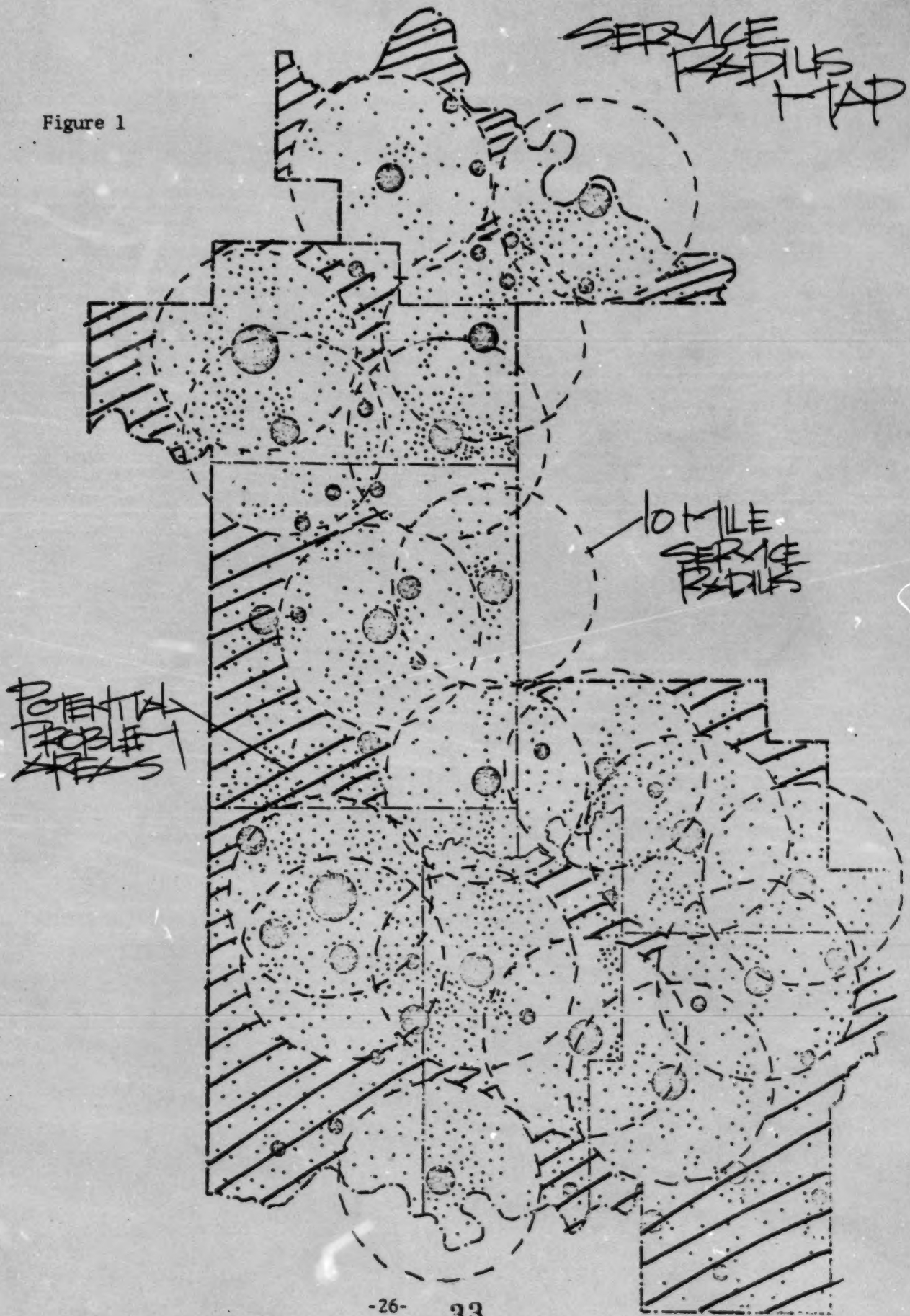

SERVICE RADIUS MAP
10 MILE SERVICE RADIUS
POTENTIAL PROBLEM AREAS

Figure 2

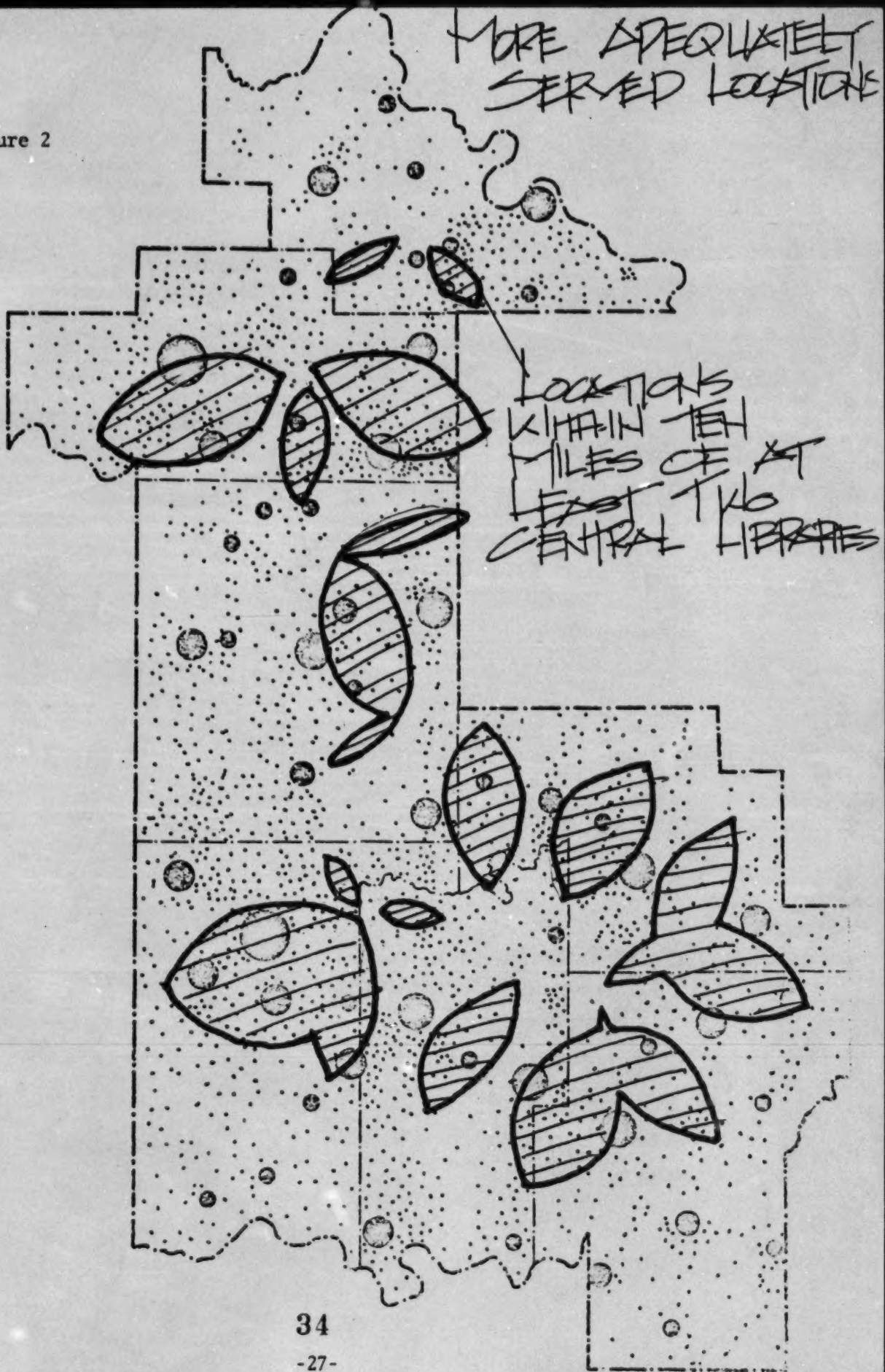

MORE ADEQUATELY
SERVED LOCATIONS
LOCATIONS
WITHIN TEN
MILES OF AT
LEAST TWO
CENTRAL LIBRARIES

Figure 3

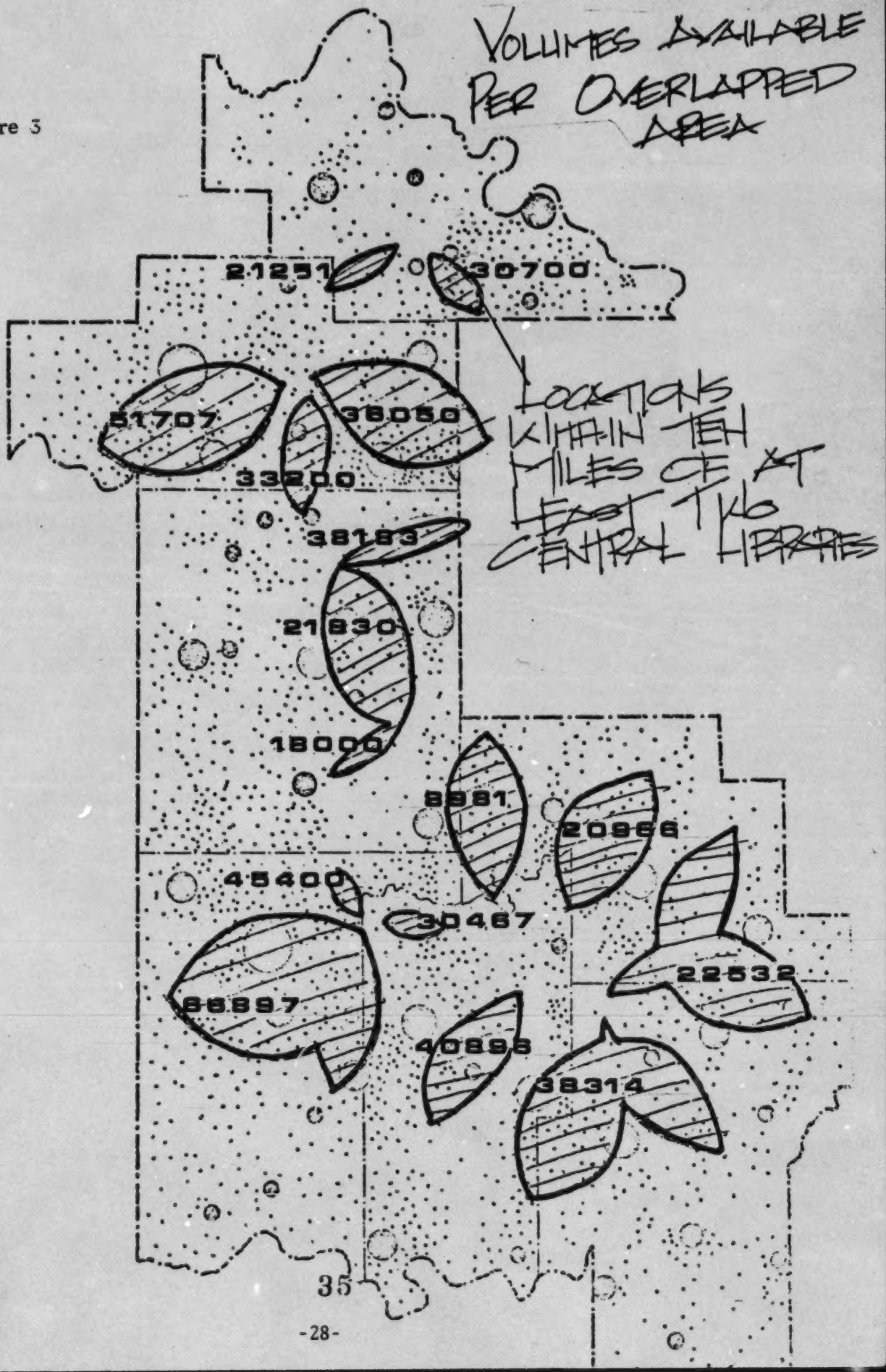

VOLUMES AVAILABLE PER OVERLAPPED AREA
21251
30700
51707
38050
33200
38183
21830
18000
8981
20966
45400
30467
22532
86897
40898
38314
LOCATIONS WITHIN TEN MILES OF AT EAST TWO CENTRAL LIBRARIES
35

Figure 4

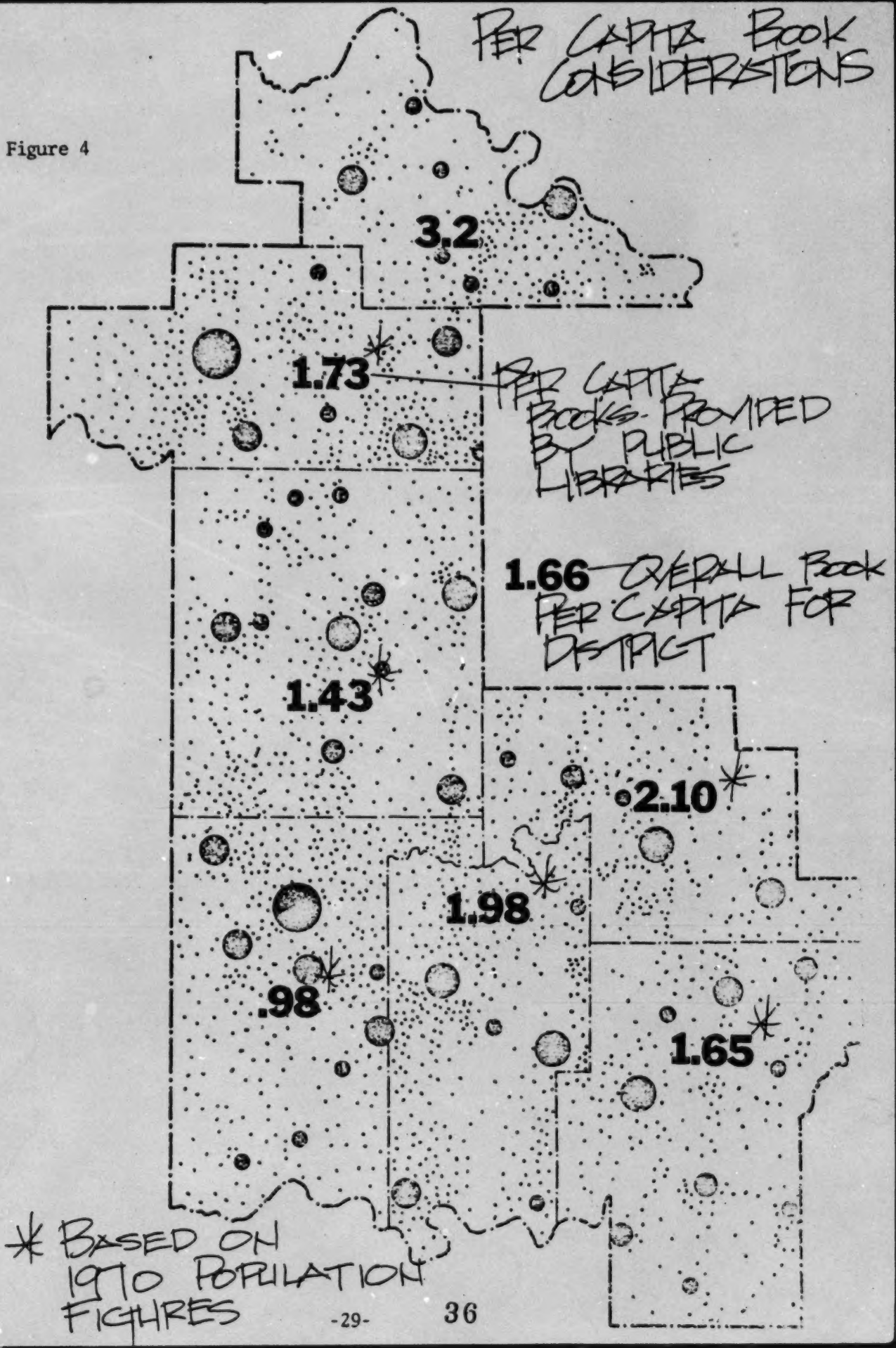
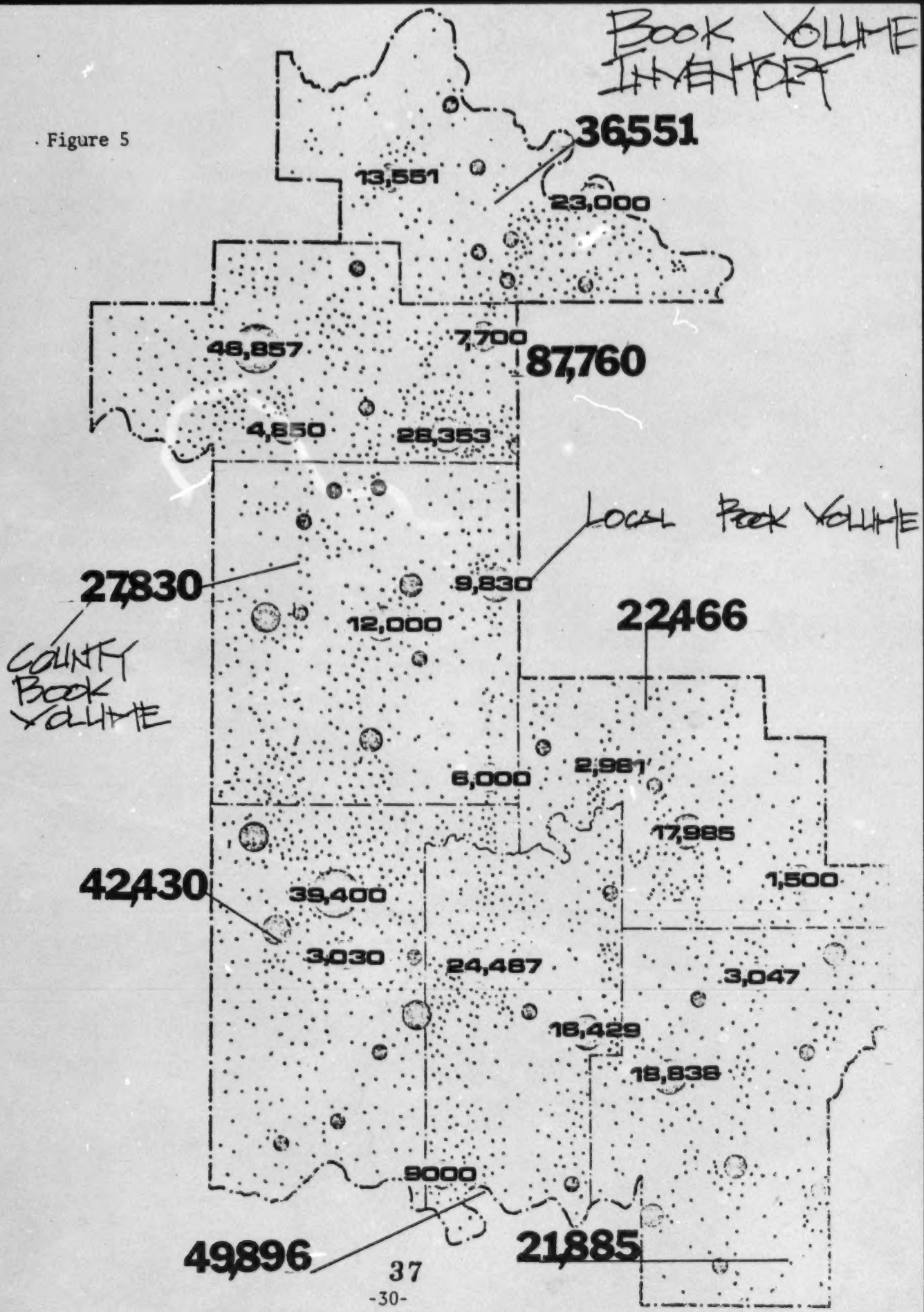

PER CAPITA BOOK CONSIDERATIONS
3.2
1.73
PER CAPITA BOOKS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC LIBRARIES
1.66 OVERALL BOOK PER CAPITA FOR DISTRICT
1.43
2.10
1.98
.98
1.65
* BASED ON 1970 POPULATION FIGURES

Figure 5


BOOK VOLUME INVENTORY
36,551
13,551
23,000
48,857
7,700
87,760
4,850
28,353
LOCAL BOOK VOLUME
27,830
9,830
22,466
12,000
COUNTY BOOK VOLUME
6,000
2,981
17,985
42,430
1,500
39,400
3,030
24,487
3,047
18,429
18,838
9000
49,896
21,885

AN EVALUATION OF THE COEDD REGION LIBRARY SERVICE

Table 11 is a tabular summary of the availability of library volumes to the public on a county basis. A cursory examination shows the COEDD Region below any minimum standard in library volumes available for use by the public. In the Region only 1.66 library volumes are available per capita. One reason for this low figure is, perhaps, that COEDD is primarily an agricultural area and is lagging in many urban services including library activities. A detailed examination of Table 11 supports this assumption. Three volumes/capita is the goal set by the Advisory Committee for Oklahoma, and therefore is used as a basis by which to evaluate COEDD library services. Table 11 and Figure 4 reveal that only Pawnee County meets or exceeds the 3 volumes per capita standard. Table 11 and Figure 5 show the total volumes available to the Region is 288,188. If the 3 volumes per capita standard is applied to the COEDD population of 173,633 persons, then a total of 520,989 would be required. This is 233,171 volumes more than are presently available in the Region and represents a required increase of 45%. The daily travels of COEDD citizenry are not constrained by regional boundaries and neither are library services. Therefore, the estimates, averages, and volumes/capita ratio presented in Table 11 and Figures 4 and 5 may, in actual practice, be affected by library facilities in communities near COEDD boundaries and would not be apparent in the figures given.

TABLE 11
COEDD REGION VOLUMES/CAPITA

COUNTY	1970 POPULATION	BOOKS/ CAPITA	TOTAL EXISTING BOOKS	3/CAPITA TOTAL	ADDITIONAL REQUIRED
Hughes	13,228	1.65	21,885	39,684	17,799
Lincoln	19,482	1.43	27,830	58,446	30,616
Okfuskee	10,683	2.10	22,466	32,049	9,583
Pawnee	11,338	3.20	36,551	34,014	-2,537
Payne	50,654	1.73	87,760	151,962	64,202
Pottawatomie	43,134	.98	42,430	129,402	86,972
Seminole	25,144	1.98	49,896	75,432	25,536
COEDD	173,663	1.66	288,818	520,989	232,171

SOURCE: COEDD Regional Planning Department

The following section is a county by county examination of the library services available to COEDD Area residents. The data and discussions in this section are based on information delineated by political boundaries which may, in some instances, tend to distort the true library service activities. These discussions are based on Tables 10 and 11 and on Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The original source of this data is a library services survey conducted by the COEDD Regional Planning Department.

Hughes County. Hughes County has a total population of 13,228 and a volumes/capita ratio of 1.66. It is rural in nature with one-third of its population located in Holdenville and the remainder of the population scattered throughout eight other smaller incorporated areas and unincorporated areas. The county has library services available in Holdenville and Wetumka, while parts of the county are within the service radius of Weleetka and Wewoka. A significant reach of the southern portion of the county is outside of the service radius of any COEDD library facility. In the more densely populated sections of northern Hughes County, many residents live within the service radius of two and in some instances three library facilities.

Lincoln County. Three libraries serve the 19,482 citizens of Lincoln County. These three facilities, located in the communities of Chandler, Stroud, and Prague, contain a total of 27,830 volumes, which provides a volumes/capita ratio of 1.43. The three main population centers of the county contain a third of the total population. Lincoln County is one of the larger counties in the region, it is rural in nature, and has a widely dispersed population. Some sections of the eastern half of the county are served by two library facilities and sections of the western part of the county are beyond the service radius of any COEDD Area library facility. Sections of northern Lincoln County are served by the libraries at Perkins and Cushing, but this service does not show up in the volumes/capita ratio for the county. Capital expenditures by the libraries at Stroud and Prague have recently improved county-wide service.

Okfuskee County. A total of 10,683 persons dwell in Okfuskee County and are served by libraries at Okemah, Boley and Weleetka. The volumes/capita ratio is 2.10, with this higher than average figure partially attributable to the county's declining population. Capital expenditures made recently by Weleetka have helped to improve service; however, 9,583 additional volumes are required to bring the volumes/capita ratio up to standard. A larger than usual portion of the county is within the service radius of more than one facility and part of the western edge of the county is serviced by the library at Prague, which is in Lincoln County.

Pawnee County. A volumes/capita ratio of 3.2 makes Pawnee County the only county in the COEDD Region that meets or exceeds the State standard. A low population combined with the 4th largest volume inventory in COEDD, located at Cleveland, creates this favorable ratio. Only a small area of the county is served by more than one facility; however, part of the southern reaches are served by the library at Yale, in Payne County.

Payne County. The most populous county of the COEDD Region is Payne. The 50,654 citizens of Payne County are served by four public libraries containing 87,760 volumes. However, the large population keeps the volumes/capita ratio down to 1.73. This is not a true representation of the library service available to the residents of Payne County, for in Stillwater, the largest city in the COEDD Area, is the major resource library at Oklahoma State University. Although the services of the OSU library are not readily available to the general public and are not considered in the figures, the services of that facility are available to the many county residents who are employed by or are students at OSU.

Pottawatomie County. A total of 42,430 volumes are available to the citizens of Pottawatomie County at a ratio of only .98 volumes/capita. The county is an economic growth center, part of the Oklahoma City S.M.S.A., and experiencing rapid population growth. A small central section of the county is served by more than one facility and a portion of the southeast corner is served by the library at Konawa. Southeastern portions of the county are beyond the service reach of any COEDD Area facility. The library at Shawnee has recently made capital expenditures; however, it appears that the expansion of library services may not be keeping up with the growth of the county.

Seminole County. Seminole County is served by libraries in Seminole, Wewoka, and Konawa. The 25,144 residents of the county are provided 1.98 volumes/capita with an additional 25,536 volumes needed to bring the ratio up to standard. Although the county is rural in nature and the population widely scattered in county and out of county, libraries are so positioned as to leave only a small portion of the county residents outside of the service radius of a library facility. Recent capital expenditures by Wewoka and Seminole have improved library service to the county.

CONCLUSION

Within the COEDD Region of the State of Oklahoma, the population and economic vitality has tended to wane and surge with changing technological, climatic, and political conditions. Currently, COEDD is experiencing rapid economic and population growth and urban services, including library services, are tending to lag behind this growth. Surveys conducted by the Regional Planning Staff of COEDD indicate a total volume inventory that is below standards set by the Advisory Committee on Public Library Standards. Library personnel staffing the various facilities indicate a lack of space and a shortage of qualified personnel to adequately staff the various facilities. However, the surveys also indicate that some of the area facilities have made recent capital expenditures to improve the service available to the residents of COEDD.

Solutions to the problem of a shortage of library services to the COEDD Region seems to lie in the availability of funds to purchase additional volumes, to construct new facilities, and to hire more personnel that are properly trained to support the present staffs that serve the COEDD, seven county area. Potential sources of these funds are from the various governmental levels including State and Federal loans and grants. On the local level, a heightened citizen awareness of the needs and advantages of good library services will often produce revenue at that level of government.

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